

## CLOSING SCENES IN THE HOUSE.

Those Who Appeared, Those Who Did Not  
Appear and Those Who Will Disappear—  
Garfield's Credit Mobilier Extension—  
A Fitting End to the  
Forty-Second Congress.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

## CONTINUED FROM THIRD PAGE.

the other business on his docket even if it should require two-thirds of a century. This spirit of self-denial on the part of our public men cannot be too much commended. The duties of the last session have been arduous and to many of the leading men of both branches extremely embarrassing.

required a great deal of deliberation of the most delicate character. Credit Mobilier as I have been informed by one of my near relatives, who is a senator of the present Congress, credit that emigrates in spite of the utmost care on the part of members. Considerable credit has emigrated from Congress during the last winter, the effect of which, it is to be feared, will be unwelcome, not having been placed where it will do the most good to the parties concerned. It is a fact that the credit that the country is larger the more square miles it contains, and the more populous in proportion to the number of its inhabitants. This national credit must be maintained, and the national greatness may most easily be obtained. The people of

DON PIATT.

## PRESIDENT GRANT'S INAUGURAL.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1873.

The following is President Grant's inaugural address:

FELLOW CITIZENS—Under Providence I have been called a second time to act as Executive of this great nation. It has been my endeavor in the past to maintain all the laws, and so far as lay in my power, to act for the best interest of the whole people. My best efforts have been given in the discharge of the duties of my office, and I trust, by my four years' experience in the office, when my first term of the office of Chief Executive began, the country had not recovered from the effects of a great internal revolution, and three of the former States of the Union had not been restored to their federal relations.

It seemed to me wise that no new questions should be raised, so long as that condition of affairs existed; therefore, the past four years, so far as I could control events, have been consumed in the effort to restore harmony, public credit, commerce and all the arts of peace and progress. It is my firm conviction that the civilized world is

TENDING TOWARD REPUBLICANISM, or government by the people through their chosen representatives, and that our great Republic is destined to be the guiding star of all others.

Under our Republican form of government, no man has any more power than another, and no man has any more right to extend his power than another. There could be no extension of territory on this Continent which would call for an increase of this force, but rather might such extension enable us to diminish it.

The theory of government changes with general progress. Now that the telegraph is made available for communicating thought, together with rapid transit by steam, all parts of a continent are made contiguous, and the distance between them is made less than the distance between the extremes of the country made easier than it was through the old and the States at the beginning of our national existence.

The effects of the late civil strife have been to free

THE SLAVE and make him a citizen, yet he is not possessed of the civil rights which citizenship should carry with it. This is a subject which I have not time to discuss. To this correction I stand committed, so far as Executive influence can avail. Social equality is not a subject to be legislated upon, nor shall I attempt anything by law to advance the social status of the colored man, except to give him a fair chance to develop what there is good in him. Let him access to schools, and when he travels let him be assured that his conduct will regulate the treatment and fare he will receive.

The States lately at war with the general government are now being readmitted.

and no Executive control is exercised in any one of them that would be exercised in any other State under like circumstances.

In the first year of the present administration the proposition came up for the admission of

as a territory of the Union. It was not a question of my seeking, but was a proposition from the people of St. Domingo, who believe now, as I did then, that it was for the best interests of this country, for the people of St. Domingo, and all concerned, that the proposition should be received, and that the subject be referred constitutionally, and, therefore, the subject was never brought up again by me. In future, while I hold my office, I will not be subject of

ACQUISITION OF TERRITORY.

must have the support of the people before I will recommend any proposition to the Congress. I believe, however, that the subject of the acquisition of territory is a subject which should be referred to the people, and that the products of all sections may find a market, and leave nothing remaining to be done. The maintenance of friendly relations with all our neighbors and with distant nations; to the re-establishment of our commerce and our share in the carrying trade; to the encouragement of our manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the great Republic may be able to pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to the country of labor, and to the cultivation of labor, and to the maintenance of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization. It is either this or a return to the state of barbarism, and I believe that the only way to the maintenance of our commerce and our share in the carrying trade; to the encouragement of our manufacturing industries as can be economically pursued in this country, to the end that the great Republic may be able to pay for our imports, the only sure method of returning to the country of labor, and to the cultivation of labor, and to the maintenance of the country under the benign influences of education and civilization.

THE STRONGER INDICATED upon him should be taken into account and the balance placed in his credit, and the question asked, "Can the Indian be made a useful and productive member of society by proper teaching and treatment?" If the answer is in the affirmative, we will stand well before the civilized nations of the earth and in our own conscience for having made it. All these things are not to be accomplished by force, but by persuasion, and by the use of our moral and political strength and advantages of civilization should make us lenient toward

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for once his schoolboy roundabout, and appearing dressed like a Congressman. Poor Cox! When one thinks of him the mind instantly calls up "Box and Cox!" so full of humor and thrusts is this little man. He probably feels his departure from Congress more deeply than any of the outgoing members, for he never was happy than when in the midst of a Congressional session. He lightened many a dull, protracted hour by his rattling humor, which was always good-natured to the House, where solemnity of solid wisdom is often bandied to and fro in debate until the depression occasioned sometimes threatens serious effects. Sam, like the light wine to a heavy dinner, will be missed when not on the House bill of fare. Mercurio, as he is called by his colleagues, has served in Congress fourteen years, and he will be, like Macgregor, away from his native hearth when banished to private life.

Bingham, the historical impeacher, leaves also the scene of his triumphs. He grew more and more bitter as his term was drawing to a close, and with the Credit Mobilier trouble to sour his disposition, he has not been an over-agreeable companion of late. His gray hair has, during the last few days, grown more and more obstinate in its perverse briding.

To-day Bingham looked gloomy, not at all like the Bingham of old days, but a tired old man. He is promised something, they say, in the way of a foreign appointment to compensate him on his retirement from active political life. China is mentioned as the place where he is to be shelved. His many friends came up to him to-day as he lay back in his favorite position, gazing at the skylights, to bid him goodbye.

The last half hour of the session was full of interest. Garfield, the only C. M. member who has not yet recovered his equanimity, rose to a personal explanation. He promised a future statement, which he had not been able to bring before the Poland Committee, and once more asserted that his version of the affair was true and that he had related it to an intimate friend three years ago. Then Poland arose and said, in his graceful, dignified way, that the committee desired to do justice to no one, and with this ended the C. M. discussion for the Forty-second Congress.

One of the last events of the session was a tilt between Acker, democrat, of Pennsylvania, and Rainey, the colored member from South Carolina. Acker explained why he had been the solitary dissenting voice to the vote of thanks given to the Speaker the previous session. He then, in a rambling strain, reproached the Speaker with having one day kept him from the door when he wanted to present the Amnesty bill. Speaker Blaine listened in a good-natured way, never noticing Acker any more than if he had been talking about some indifferent topic, when Rainey, probably instructed by the republican members, took the floor and made a speech full of bitterness and complaint about the wrongs of his race, which attracted quite a large crowd around him.

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## WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,  
WASHINGTON, MARCH 5—A. M.

Probabilities.

For Wednesday the barometer will continue rising in New England, with clear weather, with moderate winds backing to west, with falling and rising temperature. For the Middle States, winds backing to west and southwest, with rising temperature and pleasant weather. For the South Atlantic and Gulf States, easterly winds and rising temperature. Cloudy weather on the Western Gulf Coast. For the Ohio Valley and Lake region and westward to the Missouri, falling barometer, southerly winds, rising temperature and increasing cloudiness.

Special for Washington.

Westerly winds and low temperature in the morning, followed by southwest winds and decidedly warmer temperature Wednesday afternoon and evening.

Cautionary signals continue at Norfolk, Cape May, New York, New London, Boston and Portland, Me.

## ALLEGED TICKET SWINDLES.

A Pan Handle Conductor Arrested Charged with Having Used Railroad Tickets Several Times Over.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, March 4, 1873.

A preliminary examination of William Russell, a conductor on the Little Miami division of the Pan Handle Railroad, from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, commenced yesterday, in the Police Court, on a charge of embezzlement. The specification was that on the 20th of December last, between Cincinnati and Columbus, he took up two coupon tickets from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, neglecting to punch them on giving back checks to passengers. Detective Agers testified that on December 20 he saw Russell, then on duty, at the Cincinnati depot, take up coupon tickets, numbered 319 and 320, from Cincinnati to Pittsburg, without punching and give checks for the remainder of the trip; also, that returning at once to Cincinnati he bought the next day identically the same two tickets of Stephen Gano, Burnett ticket agent of the Pan Handle Railroad, paying \$22 for them. These tickets were produced and identified in Court by three witnesses, all of whom testified substantially the same as Detective Agers. Evidence has yet been produced to show how these tickets found their way into the agent's hands. The examination continues to-day. The case will probably not implicate Stephen Gano. Russell has a able counsel.

## TOWN ELECTION IN BURLINGTON, VT.

BURLINGTON, Vt., March 4, 1873.

At the city election to-day Mr. L. C. Dodge, a republican, was elected Mayor by 117 majority, and Mr. M. R. Tyler, republican, City Judge by 41 majority.

## ANOTHER RAILROAD TICKET SWINDLE.

BUFFALO, N. Y., March 4, 1873